# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1809. [No. 2446.


## BONAPARTE's CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for sale at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

BOOK and STATIONARY Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, 4 volumes in 2, boards—Price 4 Dollars and 50 cents

CAMPAIGNS of the Armies of France, in Prussia, Saxony and Poland, under the command of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in 1806 and 1807—Containing three elegant and correct Engravings, viz—Napoleon I King and Queen of Prussia, and Emperor of Russia. A work destined to record the great events of that memorable æra, and the brilliant achievements of the generals, officers and soldiers—Accompanied with biographical notices upon those who fell during that memorable campaign. Also, with historical and military details, of the sieges and battles which have signalized the different countries, through which the French have just marched their armies. Translated from the French by SAMUEL MACKAY, A. M. Professor of the French Language, Boston.

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## MAJOR CAMPBELL's TRIAL.

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*Newport, Feb.* 3. 1809.

## Godfrey Wenwood,

*HAS FOR SALE*

*On the most reasonable Terms.*

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Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

*Newport, December* 31, 1808.

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JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

*Newport August* 6 1808.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality by the single Barrel, or larger quantity.

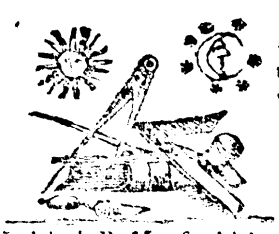
THOMAS WICKHAM

Newport, Jan. 30, 1809.

*THE MOST WORSHIPFUL*

## Moses Seixas,

*GRAND MASTER,*



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*By Order,*

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Secretary.*

*Providence, Feb.* 8, *A. L.* 5809.

## Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector for the District of Newport, in said Rhode-Island District, against a certain Sloop called the Betsy, of Pawtuxet, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Also against her Cargo, consisting of Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, six kegs of negro-head Tobacco, forty-five barrels of Prime Pork, one ullage barrel of prime Pork, five barrels of mess Pork, twenty-six barrels of Flour, eight ullage barrels of Flour, one cask of Hams, three barrels of Bread, one ullage barrel of Bread, two boxes and one half box of Tallow Candles, one stone pot of Tea, one box of Bottles, and one small keg of Sugar, Said Sloop, with said Cargo on board, having departed from the Port of Providence, within said Rhode-Island District, without any Clearance or Permit previously obtained from any Officer of the Customs, contrary to the Act of Congress laying an Embargo, and the several Acts supplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had upon said Libel, at a special District Court, to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of February instant, at X o'clock A. M.

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WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

*February* 9, 1809.

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Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price, 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published.—Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett.

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Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John Bours*, jun late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the office of Gold S Silliman, on the first Monday in each month during said term.

JOHN MEIN
GOLD S. SILLIMAN } *Com'rs.*

*Newport, Feb.* 5 1809.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

IT having been communicated to me, that intimation has been made, that in my letter of resignation to the President of the United States I had indecorously reflected on the National Government—and being conscious that I had no such intention, but merely to state with candour facts as they occurred to me on the interesting state of public affairs, and in the language of a free native and independent American citizen; I am, therefore, in justice to myself induced respectfully to submit, through the medium of the Providence Gazette, the annexed true copy of my said letter to the decision of a candid and impartial Public.—But for this unfounded intimation, my letter would not now have met the public view—knowing, as I did, that it could not fail to accomplish the object I had contemplated, which was the acceptance of my commission as Collector of the Customs for the District of Providence.

I am, very respectfully,
The Public's most obedient servant,
JEREMIAH OLNEY.

*Providence, Feb. the 18th,* 1809.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
DISTRICT *of* PROVIDENCE,
*the 20th of January,* 1809.

RESPECTED SIR,

HAVING been honoured with the confidence of the late father of his country, President WASHINGTON, and having received from him, so long ago as June, 1790, the appointment and commission as Collector of the Customs for the District of Providence, State of Rhode-Island, in which office I have since, by the indulgence of succeeding Presidents, been continued—and after rendering long, faithful and impartial military and civil services to my country for the course of twenty-seven, out of the last thirty-four years of my life—I have, at length, upon the most deliberate reflection, and for various and conclusive reasons, formed a resolution to resign my said commission (which is enclosed) and office, as Collector of the Customs *immediately*, or so soon as you can select a person more willing than myself to execute the fatal embargo act of the 9th of January 1809, to succeed me in said office; and that no time might be lost in the accomplishment of an object so desirable to me, I have chose to address you, Sir, at once, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, as in the ordinary course of business; and I respectfully entreat, Sir, that you will be pleased to make a speedy arrangement in conformity to my wishes, and I will be prepared accordingly. In the interim, I will continue to execute the duties of said office with fidelity.—Among those reasons which have had the most influence on my mind, and which, after serious and mature deliberation, have induced me to adopt the present resolution, are the gradual weight of declining years—a feeble state of health, unequal longer to encounter, with success to the Public, or reputation to myself, the additional responsibility the vast and increased perplexities and requirements of official duty attached to said office since the adoption of the embargo laws, *particularly the last*, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying the same into effect; and for the execution of those multiplied, embarrassing and arduous duties, I have received an inadequate and far less compensation than on all former occasions for performing much less perplexed official duties—and since the receipt of the *fatal* embargo act passed on the 9th of January, 1809, I discover that the system cannot any longer be carried into execution, but by new and grievous requirements, aided by the strong and despotic arm of military force, to be directed, not against our enemies, but our friends and fellow-citizens; which I, and it is presumed every considerate and well-disposed American will consider as repugnant to the genius and true principles of a mild republican form of government, established by the blood and sufferings of a host of departed heroes—and under which I humbly trust indulgent Heaven will yet permit me to pass the short residue of my days;—and after having (under the auspices of a leader sent by Heaven to guide the American people through a doubtful contest, in common with my fellow-soldiers, some of whom having fallen by my side) fought the arduous battles of my country through a long and perilous war—and thereby established her liberties and independence—I therefore cannot now, Sir, become instrumental in assisting to rivet upon my countrymen those very chains and fetters which I once, on a former and memorable occasion lent my *feeble* but zealous assistance to burst asunder.—Being deeply and deeply affected with the gloomy prospect that has, of late, spread far and wide over our once happy country.—I have, in offering some of the reasons for my resignation, been involuntarily led thus freely and respectfully, Sir, to express a few sentiments which have occurred to me on the present interesting and momentous aspect of our public affairs—as well from long and attentive observance of the alarming state of things, as from an inherent right and a spirit of independence I possess, I presume in common with my fellow-citizens, and which with me shall never be extinguished but by death.

I have the honour to be,
very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
JEREMIAH OLNEY,
COLLECTOR.

*Hon.* THOMAS JEFFERSON,
*President of the United States.*

## CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*
SATURDAY, FEB. 11.

### THE BILL
Substituting Non-Intercourse
### FOR EMBARGO.

MR. NICHOLAS from the committee of foreign relations, to whom were referred the several bills and resolutions on the subject of the Embargo, &c. reported the following bill:

A BILL

*To interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.*

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great-Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo or merchandize on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with, or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbours or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States or the territories thereof, and if any person shall contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall lend any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day of next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be, and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, only excepted.—And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the said day of next, arrive, either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found

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*THE MOST WORSHIPFUL*

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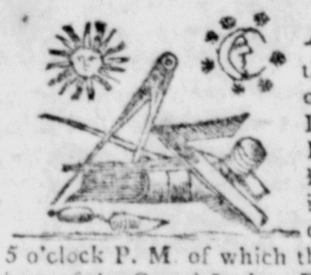

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DISTRICT *of* PROVIDENCE,
*the* 20*th of January*, 1809.

RESPECTED SIR,

HAVING been honoured with the confidence of the late father of his country, President WASHINGTON, and having received from him, so long ago as June, 1790, the appointment and commission as Collector of the Customs for the District of Providence, State of Rhode-Island, in which office I have since, by the indulgence of succeeding Presidents, been continued—and after rendering long, faithful and impartial military and civil services to my country for the course of twenty-seven, out of the last thirty-four years of my life—I have, at length, upon the most deliberate reflection, and for various and conclusive reasons, formed a resolution to resign my said commission (which is enclosed) and office, as Collector of the Customs *immediately*, or so soon as you can select a person more willing than myself to execute the fatal embargo act of the 9th of January, 1809, to succeed me in said office; and that no time might be lost in the accomplishment of an object so desirable to me, I have chose to address you, Sir, at once, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, as in the ordinary course of business; and I respectfully entreat, Sir, that you will be pleased to make a speedy arrangement in conformity to my wishes, and I will be prepared accordingly. In the interim, I will continue to execute the duties of said office with fidelity.—Among those reasons which have had the most influence on my mind, and which, after serious and mature deliberation, have induced me to adopt the present resolution, are the gradual weight of declining years—a feeble state of health, unequal longer to encounter, with usefulness to the Public, or reputation to myself, the additional responsibility, the vast and increased perplexities and requirements of official duty attached to said office since the adoption of the embargo laws, *particularly the last*, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury for carrying the same into effect; and for the execution of those multiplied, embarrassing and arduous duties, I have received an inadequate and far less compensation than on all former occasions for performing much less perplexed official duties—and since the receipt of the *fatal* embargo act passed on the 9th of January, 1809, I discover that the system cannot any longer be carried into execution, but by new and grievous requirements, aided by the strong and despotic arm of military force, to be directed, not against our enemies, but our friends and fellow-citizens; which I, and it is presumed every considerate and well-disposed American will consider as repugnant to the genius and true principles of a mild republican form of government, established by the blood and sufferings of a host of departed heroes—and under which I humbly trust indulgent Heaven will yet permit me to pass the short residue of my days;—and after having (under the auspices of a leader sent by Heaven to guide the American people through a doubtful contest, in common with my fellow-soldiers, some of whom having fallen by my side) fought the arduous battles of my country through a long and perilous war—and thereby established her liberties and independence—I therefore cannot now, Sir, become instrumental in assisting to rivet upon my countrymen those very chains and fetters which I once, on a former and memorable occasion, lent my *feeble* but zealous assistance to burst asunder.—Being seriously and deeply affected with the gloomy prospect that has, of late, spread far and wide over our once happy country.—I have, in offering some of the reasons for my resignation, been involuntarily led thus freely and respectfully, Sir, to express a few sentiments which have occurred to me on the present interesting and momentous aspect of our public affairs—as well from long and attentive observance of the alarming state of things, as from an inherent right and a spirit of independence I possess, I presume in common with my fellow-citizens, and which with me shall never be extinguished but by death.

I have the honour to be,
very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
JEREMIAH OLNEY,
COLLECTOR.

*Hon.* THOMAS JEFFERSON,
*President of the United States.*

## CONGRESSIONAL JOURNALS.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

SATURDAY, FEB. 11.

### THE BILL
Substituting Non-Intercourse
### FOR EMBARGO.

MR. NICHOLAS from the committee of foreign relations, to whom were referred the several bills and resolutions on the subject of the Embargo, &c. reported the following bill:

A BILL.

*To interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.*

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great-Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo or merchandize on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with, or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbours or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States or the territories thereof, and if any person shall contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day of next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be, and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, only excepted.—And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, should after the said day of next, arrive, either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States, or the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found

on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall after the said twentieth of May be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall not themselves be on board of any ship or vessel boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next in the United States, or the territories thereof shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties fines and forfeitures shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of fraud, remission or non-disclosure, importation or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares or merchandize, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty, and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to forfeiture by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise, so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz: "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board *(insert the denomination and name of the vessel)* any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover, or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately and without delay make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be made, after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, among the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if either Great-Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts, as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the President of the United States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation, forthwith cease and determine; provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered, and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any former port or place with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships, &c. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandize, to any foreign port or place other than Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either, be, and the same is hereby repealed after the 4th day of March. —Provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo, &c. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessels shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great-Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly nor indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, and that she shall return to the United States (reasonable time being allowed for performing the voyage) within the time expressed by the bond; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in said bond, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of landing of the same in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback, on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbours of the United States and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fourth day of March next: Provided, however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any species of goods wares or merchandize, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States; Provided, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, whose employment has uniformly been confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bonds in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agents, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall, moreover, severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" passed the second day of March 1799; and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the 3d day of March 1797 and made perpetual by an act passed the 11th day of February 1800.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

MONDAY, FEB. 13.

Petitions against the Embargo from 3000 Philadelphians; others from New-York, and Delaware, were read and committed.

Several local, but no public bills, were acted upon.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

*NEW DUTIES.*

The bill for augmenting the Duties on Importations was taken up.—The blank in the first section was filled up with the words "*Fifty per cent.*" The bill passed. Thus the present duties on Imports will be augmented one half.

Though made the order of the day, the NON-INTERCOURSE and partial *Removal of the Embargo* bill, was not taken up this day.

WEDNESDAY FEB 15.

The Non-Intercourse Bill, as it is called, but in reality is a Sixth Embargo bill with a new name, was debated all this day.—It was opposed by Messrs. Quincy and Milnor: and advocated by Messrs. Nicholas and Williams.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

*Additional Duties.*—The House have this day been occupied in part on the bill for imposing additional duties upon all merchandize imported into the United States from any port or place. This bill adds 50 per cent. on all the permanent duties imposed by law on the present rate of duties. Great opposition was given to it. This is the most monstrous stride in legislation that has ever been witnessed, to add indiscriminately fifty per cent. to the duties without any selection of the articles whatever; but it is all of a piece with the rest of the doings of the present administration.

The question was taken, and the bill passed, 67 to 26. The bill gives no time, but is to take effect immediately, and continue till April 1810.

*Non-Intercourse Bill.* The house have also part of the day been in committee of the whole on this bill, and made some progress.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill, to try the principle of it, and LOST, by a large majority.

This Bill, it is probable, will ultimately pass.

*IN SENATE,*

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Giles's resolution for the partial repeal of the Embargo laws, and substituting *Non Intercourse*, passed—Ayes 23: Noes 9.—A bill is to be brought in.

Mr. Giles made a very long speech in favor of the Non-Intercourse system, and yesterday he was replied to by Mr. Bayard in one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered in a deliberative assembly.

THURSDAY FEB 16.

This day Mr. Giles introduced a bill into the Senate, the object of which is to rescind the Embargo on the 4th of March. It contains a section which, in certain cases, makes it imperatively the duty of the President to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

## *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

### *NEW YORK.*

NEW-YORK, FEB. 21.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the arrivals yesterday from Charleston, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received Charleston papers of Tuesday last. The ship Diana, Esterby, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst. in 11 days from Havanna, bringing a Spanish paper of Jan. 28, from which the following important Document is translated. The news was received from Liverpool, by the British ship Fortune. She sailed Dec. 20. The accounts by her state, that the French had beat Blake, Castanos, and Romana. This news was not believed at Havanna—and, we hope, and believe, that it will turn out to be nothing more than the *loose* accounts which have been received from the West Indies.—The only article of intelligence in the Havanna Aurora of the 28th ult. is the Declaration which is here annexed. A letter from Havanna, of Jan. 26, says one of the French Bulletins left Bonaparte in sight of Madrid.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

NO PEACE.

The Government has published the following Declaration upon the Negociation proposed by Russia and France:—

"THE proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negociation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result.—The continual appearance of a negociation, after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great-Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of Peace or War, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his Majesty to believe that the Emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself, to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation: Therefore, when it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into a negociation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes or on any other basis whatever, compatible with justice, honour, and equality: his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candor and moderation, a candor real and sincere, on his part. His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negociation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negociate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

"The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty, discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed, at once, the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting!—His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the

on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May be imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall after the said twentieth of May be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer, surveyor or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares or merchandize, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty, and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise, so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz: "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board *(insert the denomination and name of the vessel)* any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover, or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the following addition be made, after the twentieth of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if either Great-Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts, as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the President of the United States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation, forthwith cease and determine; provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered, and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any former port or place with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships, &c. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise, to any foreign port or place other than Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either, be, and the same is hereby repealed after the 4th day of March.—Provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo, &c. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessels shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great-Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly nor indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, and that she shall return to the United States (reasonable time being allowed for performing the voyage) within the time expressed by the bond; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in said bond, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of landing of the same in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback, on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fourth day of March next: Provided, however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any species of goods, wares or merchandize, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States; Provided, that it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, whose employment has uniformly been confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bonds in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agents, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall, moreover, severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" passed the second day of March 1799; and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilites accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the 3d day of March, 1797, and made perpetual by an act passed the 11th day of February 1800.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

MONDAY, FEB. 13.

Petitions against the Embargo from 3000 Philadelphians; others from New-York, and Delaware, were read and committed.

Several local, but no public bills, were acted upon.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

*NEW DUTIES.*

The bill for augmenting the Duties on Importations was taken up.—The blank in the first section was filled up with the words "*Fifty per cent.*" The bill passed. Thus the present duties on Imports will be augmented one half.

Though made the order of the day, the NON-INTERCOURSE and partial *Removal of the Embargo* bill, was not taken up this day.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 15.

The Non-Intercourse Bill, as it is called, but in reality is a Sixth Embargo bill with a new name, was debated all this day.—It was opposed by Messrs. Quincy and Milnor: and advocated by Messrs. Nicholas and Williams.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

*Additional Duties.*—The House have this day been occupied in part on the bill for imposing additional duties upon all merchandize imported into the United States from any port or place. This bill adds 50 per cent. on all the permanent duties imposed by law on the present rate of duties. Great opposition was given to it. This is the most monstrous stride in legislation that has ever been witnessed, to add indiscriminately fifty per cent. to the duties without any selection of the articles whatever; but it is all of a piece with the rest of the doings of the present administration.

The question was taken, and the bill passed, 67 to 26. The bill gives no time, but is to take effect immediately, and continue till April 1810.

*Non-Intercourse Bill.* The house have also part of the day been in committee of the whole on this bill, and made some progress.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill, to try the principle of it, and LOST, by a large majority.

This Bill, it is probable, will ultimately pass.

*IN SENATE,*

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

Mr. Giles's resolution for the partial repeal of the Embargo laws, and substituting *Non Intercourse*, passed—Ayes 23: Noes 9.—A bill is to be brought in.

Mr. Giles made a very long speech in favor of the Non-Intercouse system, and yesterday he was replied to by Mr. Bayard in one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered in a deliberative assembly.

THURSDAY FEB. 16.

This day Mr. Giles introduced a bill into the Senate, the object of which is to raise the Embargo on the 4th of March. It contains a section which, in certain cases, makes it imperatively the duty of the President to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

## *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

### *NEW-YORK.*

NEW-YORK, FEB. 21.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the arrivals yesterday from Charleston, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received Charleston papers of Tuesday last. The ship Diana, Esterby, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst. in 11 days from Havanna, bringing a Spanish paper of Jan. 28, from which the following important Document is translated. The news was received from Liverpool, by the British ship Fortune. She sailed Dec. 20. The accounts by her state, that the French had beat Blake, Cassanos, and Romana. This news was not believed at Havanna—and, we hope, and believe, that it will turn out to be nothing more than the *loose* accounts which have been received from the West Indies.—The only article of intelligence in the Havanna Aurora of the 28th ult. is the Declaration which is here annexed. A letter from Havanna, of Jan. 26, says one of the French Bulletins left Bonaparte in sight of Madrid.

—

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

NO PEACE.

The Government has published the following Declaration upon the Negociation proposed by Russia and France:—

"THE proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negociation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result.—The continual appearance of a negociation, after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great-Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of Peace or War, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his Majesty to believe that the Emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself, to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation: Therefore, when it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into a negociation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any other basis whatever, compatible with justice, honour, and equality: his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candor and moderation, a candor real and sincere, on his part. His Majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negociation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negociate in concert with the Spanish Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

"The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty, discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed, at once, the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negociation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting!—His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the

Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favor of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the world. His Majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negociation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour. His Majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, will permit him to commence a negociation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts, in a cause so notoriously just, his Majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

"*Wesminster, Dec. 15th* 1808."

The Editor of the Havanna Aurora cautions his readers against giving full credit to the reports which were in circulation of the disastrous state of the patriotic cause in Spain. The accounts which were published in the London papers to the 12th Dec. he says, were copied from the French Bulletins, and therefore must be received with great allowance. He adds, the success of the French is always exaggerated, and very often is totally unfounded.

For our own part, however, we fear there is too much reason to believe these accounts of the success of the French, to be correct.

The same paper contains a statement of the Patriotic forces in Spain:—Gen. Castanos' army is composed of 18,000 men; Gen. Palafox's 75 000, the Marquis de la Romana 90 000, and an army of Reserve of 140,000 men.—*Charleston paper.*

Letters from Antigua of the 26th January, state, that three Major-Generals with 14,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Beckwith, had arrived at Barbadoes, to go against Martinique. Certain accounts had been received there of the capture of Cayenne, by an expedition from the Brazils.

## *MASSACHUSETTS.*

BOSTON, FEB. 22.

### *SPANISH PATRIOT AFFAIRS.*

Since Saturday we have received the particulars of the important report announced in our last, with an additional article of a different cast. The sum of the first report is, That the French, covered with blood, had entered the capital of Spain; and that the Patriot Armies under Blake and Palafox (some accounts couple Castanos with Blake) had been cut up and overthrown:—This account was received at Barbadoes the 11th January, by the Ringdove schooner, from Lisbon, which she left the 10th December. The second report is by a passenger arrived in New York from Antigua, who informs, that on the 26th January, official accounts had been received at Antigua, from Admiral Cochrane, then off Martinique, which stated, his having received advices from Europe, that Gen. Moore had attacked the French near Madrid, and had defeated them with the loss on his part of 4000 men.

Those West-India arrivals also furnish London dates to the 13th December (10 days latest)—The extracts appear to have been made wholly from opposition papers.—Though they make no mention of the fate of Madrid; they give statements of the reported route and defeat of Castanos' army; which is stated to have been cajoled by a French *ruse de guerre*, and totally overwhelmed:—And that the consequence was, the British auxillaries had been directed to retrace their steps to the seashore. So stands the outline.

All accounts received, render it probable that Bonaparte has fulfilled the first part of his promise, and has re-crowned his Brother Joseph in Madrid; and that the Patriot armies have been compelled by force or prudence, to retreat towards the southern provinces: But the reports of the entire defeat of any of these armies, excepting that of Blake, rest on very flimsy foundations. We know by Spanish papers, that a great part of the pretended letters from Spain, in the English papers, are sheer falsehoods.

The Antigua report of Moore's bloody success near Madrid, is destitute of European dates; and in some of the particulars is contradicted by other accounts. We have, nevertheless, no doubt the English have been compelled to measure bayonets with the French in Spain; and a few days must furnish the result.

Under the London head of December 13, is the following article:—

"A Cabinet Council met yesterday, about two o'clock, at the Foreign Office, and sat until seven in the evening. When it broke up, Mr. Hunter, the Messenger, was ordered to proceed with despatches to Spain. It is understood that the subject under consideration was the situation of our army in Spain, and it was reported last night, that Mr. Hunter carried out with him the approbation of government to the plan of retreat suggested by Sir J. Moore, and orders for the whole of the British force to be concentrated in Portugal. Transports have been ordered to Corunna and Vigo, and every arrangement has been made to facilitate this operation."

In the North, the Russians continued successful over the Swedes; and Austria had not relaxed her great war preparations.

We pay but little regard to *we hears* in the English papers respecting a change of Ministers.

We find very little in these papers on American affairs.

Private letters from Holland (says a London paper) state, that Bonaparte had ordered a relaxation of the Milan decree respecting neutrals; and has ordered, that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they may have been searched by British cruizers, provided they have not touched at a British port. This remains to be confirmed.

Two thousand Portuguese from the Brazils have taken Cayenne.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

### *FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.*

*New Appointments.*

"The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Dearborn, as collector of Boston, by 25 votes to 7. It seems that the majority of that body were not convinced that he had been guilty of any evil intention in the affair of Gen. Wilkinson. Mr. Rodney is to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and on the return of General Armstrong from France, the appointment is to be given to that gentleman. It is said now to be ascertained that neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Giles will serve as Secretary of State, and Mr. John Quincy Adams is generally talked of, in the democratic circles, as the most prominent candidate for that important station.

"Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, of Maryland, brother of the Commander in Chief of the Army, is appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory, in the room of Robert Williams, resigned.

The Hon. General Assembly of this State, will convene at East Greenwich, on Monday next, agreeably to adjournment.

The Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, Esq. left this Town on Monday last, for Washington, to take his Seat in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March next.

FROM CHARLESTON, FEB. 11.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havanna, to his correspondent in this city, dated January 26.*

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the Ship Fortune from Liverpool, (which place she left the 20th ult.)—the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Bonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions: he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the marquis Romano, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird, and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beaten them in detail, one after another. One of his Bulletins says, that he is within sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to hear that he had taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th December."

It is reduced to a high degree of certainty, that the Embargo Laws will be rescinded, on or before the 4th of March: but let the people of New-England not be deceived for a moment, as to the motives which have induced this step, or the policy that has caused the substitute of a Non-Intercourse Act. Rest confidently assured, fellow-citizens, that not a tittle of the anti-commercial plan of the cabinet is either changed or abridged by this step:—but on the contrary, that this new measure, though it opposes not so bold a front to the majesty of the people, will be found infinitely more mischievous and embarrassing to every species of maritime commerce, than all the provisions of all the Embargo Laws which have disgraced our government.

*Boston Gazette.*

The Non-Intercourse Law which is to be substituted for the Embargo, will be found on a careful examination of its several clauses to contain some of the most arbitrary and obnoxious provisions in that detestable act. It is in fact, but a new edition of the old work, whose elementary parts are not discarded, but merely arranged in a different and novel form: with a fresh title page.

### *OF MARTINIQUE.*

Within four months no less than thirty-four French frigates, and other armed vessels, have arrived in Martinique and Guadaloupe, having on board nearly 3000 troops, and immense quantities of flour, and other provisions. Besides the above, 25 American vessels have also arrived there, with provisions.

Gen. Villaret states that he has 13,000 men under his command; and adds, that the conquest of the Island would be no easy task while he commands.

A strict blockade of Martinique has been resumed. On the 12th January, Admiral Cochrane left Barbadoes for the blockade.

### *IMPORTANT QUERIES.*

The non-intercourse bill prohibits all commerce with England and France, and their *dependencies*. Now what countries are dependent on England and France? All the nations in the northern part of Europe, except Sweden, are under the control of Napoleon—are these dependencies of France? Bonaparte claims Spain and its colonies for *brother Josee*; by virtue of a deed of conveyance from its silly monarch—are these dependencies of France? Portugal is defended by England, or it would be a dependency of France—it is dependent on the English for its existence as a nation—will it not therefore be considered as the dependency of England? All the countries on the Mediterranean are under the control of Bonaparte, or under the protection of Britain, and of course they are dependent on one or other of these nations. Where then are we to trade? To Sweden and Brazil!—O the mighty benefit of raising the embargo and passing a non-intercourse.

*Washington Federalist.*

The ship Minerva, Capt. Burdick, arrived at New-York on Monday last, from Charleston, was boarded in lat. 36, from the United States schooner Enterprize, which left Hampton Roads the 17th inst. in search of a French privateer, which was said to have a considerable quantity of specie on board.—The Enterprize had fell in with the privateer, but lost sight of her in a severe gale; and had given up the chase. The privateer was from a Southern port; and supposed to be the Superiour, out from Charleston.

The French national brig Papillion, Capt. Delagenetico, of 16 guns, (32lb. carronades) and 97 men, put into Charleston on the 7th inst. in distress, having carried away both masts by the board, in a gale. She was out 27 days from Martinique, having run through the British blockading squadron in the night. She is stated to have captured and burnt a British vessel off Charleston, before her arrival.

*Extract of a letter from Staunton (Virg.) to the Editor of this Gazette.*

"A considerable alarm has been excited in this part of the country lately, and indeed all through Virginia, in consequence of some hints having been made that a revolt would take place shortly among the Negroes. Patrols have been ordered out through nearly every county, with express orders to shoot down every Negro who did not stop, and give an account of himself as soon as he was hailed. This has been the case with three poor wretches already in Orange. A large number have been taken up and committed to prison in Nelson, some of whom confessed their intentions, and made a discovery of the place where their weapons were concealed, search was made, and they were found."

*U. S. Gazette.*

*State of Fahrenheit's Thermometer at Hartford (Con.) for the following days, at Sunrise.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, 9th Feb. | 17 deg. | below 0 |
| Friday, 10th. | 3 do. | above 0 |
| Saturday, 11th, | 7 do. | above 0 |
| Sunday, 12th, | 18 do. | below 0 |

In this town, on the same days, it was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, 9th Feb. | 12 deg. | above 0 |
| Friday, 10th, | 12 do. | above 0 |
| Saturday, 11th, | 10 do. | above 0 |
| Sunday, 12th, | 12 do. | above 0 |

The flags of our embargoed shipping were on Wednesday last displayed, in a very general manner, in honor of the birth-day of our deceased political father, the immortal WASHINGTON.

Col. Thomas Coles is appointed Collector of Providence, vice Col. Olney, resigned.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post, has taken *General Smith*, that mammoth democrat, in hand. His object is to shew, that while Smith was a *Member of Congress*, and while we were on the eve of a war with France—he supplied the French, and sent his vessels to sea with FRENCH LICENSES!!!

The towns of Barrington, Cumberland, East-Greenwich and Warwick, in this State, have entered into spirited resolutions reprobating the late oppressive proceedings of Congress.

Several Southern Democratic Editors have indulged themselves in excessive abuse of their friends in Congress, Giles and all, for consenting to raise the Embargo, with any other substitute than War.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal says, "Wilkinson has received 55 000 dollars more than his legal compensation. Mr. Dearborn, it is expected, will be able to remove much of the blame from his shoulders to those of a higher personage. Mr. D. acknowledges the most gentlemanly treatment from Mr. Pickering, of the investigating committee."

## PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Delight, Burt, Plymouth, (N. C.)
Sloop Fame, Waldin, New-York.

CLEARED,

British brig William, Ritchie, Liverpool, (Eng.): Schooner William, Clarke, Boston.


*THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB. 25.*
*(BY REQUEST)*

## WILLIAM KING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he will once more exhibit his ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, in the STATE-HOUSE CHAMBER.

A number of new and curious Experiments will be added to his former ones; and at the close of the Exhibition, he will endeavour to divest Electricity of all its terrors, by describing his method of applying the Electric fluid medically, whereby he has relieved so many of his fellow-creatures from pain and disease, and he doubts not but that the Evening's Entertainment will be both amusing and instructive.—It being Saturday Evening, the Experiments will begin at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for Admittance, 25 Cents, taken at the Bar of the NEWPORT HOTEL, near the State-House.

N. B. A warm and comfortable place will be provided for the Ladies.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

THE Public are hereby notified, that Mr. WILBOR TILLINGHAST is duly elected Preceptor of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in North-Kingstown, and will commence Instruction in said Academy, on Monday the 27th inst.

The terms of Tuition at the former moderate rates, viz:—The Learned Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics, 4 Dollars; Geography with the use of the Globes, 3 Dolls. 50 Cents; Geography, without the use of the Globes 3 Dolls.; English Grammar; and common Arithmetic, 2 Dolls. 50 Cents; and Reading and Writing, 2 Dollars per Quarter.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the pleasant and healthful situation of the Academy, and the low price for which board may be obtained in Wickford and its vicinity, will induce Gentlemen from abroad to patronise this Institution, by sending their Sons for Instruction.

The greatest attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the Pupils.

*North-Kingstown, February 14, 1809.*

## FOR SALE,

THE Brig FACTOR, lying at GYLES's Wharf, 166 Tons burthen, in complete order for sea; she is a good vessel, sails well, and has performed but two voyages; and will be sold on a liberal credit if required.—Apply to

C. COOK.

*Who has for Sale,*

A few barrels very prime new RICE.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## Jason Sprague,

*Offers for Sale at his Store, in Washington-Street, No. 4.*

ONE Hundred barrels fresh superfine Alexandria and New-York Flour, by the barrel or larger quantity; 2000 wt. Cabin bread; 60 barrels pickled Cod; dry Codfish by the quintal or larger quantity; Pork; Beef; Rice by the tierce; loaf, powdered and brown Sugar; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Molasses; West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum, Wine, Brandy and Gin, by the barrel or less quantity; Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, Starch, Negro head, pigtail and leaf Tobacco; Segars by the 1000 or less quantity; Men's and Women's shoes; Boots; writing and wrapping Paper; merchantable and clear pine Lumber; Hogshead shooks, Oars, Black and bright Varnish; Rosin; a few barrels Sperm Oil. Also, a small quantity of Flax.—Which Articles may be had on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved credit, and the smallest favours gratefully received.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, and Stores, situated in Newport.—*Also*, The Farm in Middletown, late the property of John C. Scott, deceased.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

*Newport, Feb. 24 1809.*

## TO BE LET,

THE upper part of a Dwelling-House situated on the north end of Thames-Street.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to

JOSEPH COZZENS.

*Newport, Feb. 21, 1809.*

## RAN AWAY,

FROM the ship ALEXANDER HAMILTON; a Mulatto Boy, named JAMES MERRILES, about Eighteen years of age, an indented apprentice to said Ship.—A Reward of Five Dollars will be paid for apprehending and lodging him in the Gaol of Newport, by applying to

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,

*On board the Ship Alexander Hamilton.*

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW, in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.*

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indented to the said state are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

*Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.*

Emperor of Ruſſia; and although to the ſame effect is leſs indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an inſurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spaniſh people in favor of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has ſanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majeſty, an uſurpation which has not it's equal in the world. His Majeſty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negociation that would have preſented ſome hope or proſpect of a peace compatible with juſtice and honour. His Majeſty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the ſufferings of Europe; but neither the honour of his Majeſty, nor the generoſity of the Britiſh nation, will permit him to commence a negociation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to men, and whoſe efforts, in a cauſe ſo notoriouſly juſt, his Majeſty has obligated himſelf moſt ſolemnly to ſupport.

"*Weſminſter, Dec. 15th* 1808."

The Editor of the Havanna Aurora cautions his readers againſt giving full credit to the reports which were in circulation of the diſaſtrous ſtate of the patriotic cauſe in Spain. The accounts which were publiſhed in the London papers to the 12th Dec. he ſays, were copied from the French Bulletins, and therefore muſt be received with great allowance. He adds, the ſucceſs of the French is always exaggerated, and very often is totally unfounded.

For our own part, however, we fear there is too much reaſon to believe theſe accounts of the ſucceſs of the French, to be correct.

The ſame paper contains a ſtatement of the Patriotic forces in Spain:—Gen. Caſtanos' army is compoſed of 18,000 men; Gen. Palafox's 75 000, the Marquis de la Romana 90 000, and an army of Reſerve of 140,000 men.—*Charleſton paper.*

Letters from Antigua of the 26th January, ſtate, that three Major-Generals with 14,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Beckwith, had arrived at Barbadoes, to go againſt Martinique. Certain accounts had been received there of the capture of Cayenne, by an expedition from the Brazils.

## *MASSACHUSETTS.*

BOSTON. FEB. 22.

### *SPANISH PATRIOT AFFAIRS.*

Since Saturday we have received the particulars of the important report announced in our laſt, with an additional article of a different caſt. The ſum of the firſt report is, That the French, covered with blood, had entered the capital of Spain; and that the Patriot Armies under Blake and Palafox (ſome accounts couple Caſtanos with Blake) had been cut up and overthrown:—This account was received at Barbadoes the 11th January, by the Ringdove ſchooner, from Liſbon, which ſhe left the 10th December. The ſecond report is by a paſſenger arrived in New York from Antigua, who informs, that on the 26th January, official accounts had been received at Antigua, from Admiral Cochrane, then off Martinique, which ſtated, his having received advices from Europe, that Gen. Moore had attacked the French near Madrid, and had defeated them with the loſs on his part of 4000 men.

Thoſe Weſt-India arrivals alſo furniſh London dates to the 13th December (10 days lateſt)—The extracts appear to have been made wholly from oppoſition papers.—Though they make no mention of the fate of Madrid; they give ſtatements of the reported route and defeat of Caſtanos' army; which is ſtated to have been cajoled by a French *ruſe de guerre*, and totally overwhelmed:—And that the conſequence was, the Britiſh auxillaries had been directed to retrace their ſteps to the ſeaſhore. So ſtands the outline.

All accounts received, render it probable that Bonaparte has fulfilled the firſt part of his promiſe, and has re-crowned his Brother Joſeph in Madrid; and that the Patriot armies have been compelled by force or prudence, to retreat towards the ſouthern provinces: But the reports of the entire defeat of any of theſe armies, excepting that of Blake, reſt on very flimſy foundations. We know by Spaniſh papers, that a great part of the pretended letters from Spain, in the Engliſh papers, are ſheer falſehoods.

The Antigua report of Moore's bloody ſucceſs near Madrid, is deſtitute of European dates; and in ſome of the particulars is contradicted by other accounts. We have, nevertheleſs, no doubt the Engliſh have been compelled to meaſure bayonets with the French in Spain; and a few days muſt furniſh the reſult.

Under the London head of December 13, is the following article:—

"A Cabinet Council met yeſterday, about two o'clock, at the Foreign Office, and ſat until ſeven in the evening. When it broke up, Mr. Hunter, the Meſſenger, was ordered to proceed with deſpatches to Spain. It is underſtood that the ſubject under conſideration was the ſituation of our army in Spain, and it was reported laſt night, that Mr. Hunter carried out with him the approbation of government to the plan of retreat ſuggeſted by Sir J Moore, and orders for the whole of the Britiſh force to be concentrated in Portugal. Tranſports have been ordered to Corunna and Vigo, and every arrangement has been made to facilitate this operation."

In the North, the Ruſſians continued ſucceſsful over the Swedes; and Auſtria had not relaxed her great war preparations.

We pay but little regard to *we hears* in the Engliſh papers reſpecting a change of Miniſters.

We find very little in theſe papers on American affairs.

Private letters from Holland (ſays a London paper) ſtate, that Bonaparte had ordered a relaxation of the Milan decree reſpecting neutrals; and has ordered, that neutrals ſhall be admitted into French ports, though they may have been ſearched by Britiſh cruizers, provided they have not touched at a Britiſh port. This remains to be confirmed.

Two thouſand Portugueſe from the Brazils have taken Cayenne.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

*FROM WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.*

*New Appointments.*

"The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Dearborn, as collector of Boſton, by 25 votes to 7. It ſeems that the majority of that body were not convinced that he had been guilty of any evil intention in the affair of Gen. Wilkinſon. Mr. Rodney is to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and on the return of General Armſtrong from France, the appointment is to be given to that gentleman. It is ſaid now to be aſcertained that neither Mr. Jefferſon nor Mr. Giles will ſerve as Secretary of State, and Mr. John Quincy Adams is generally talked of, in the Democratic circles, as the moſt prominent candidate for that important ſtation.

"Gen. Joſeph Wilkinſon, of Maryland, brother of the Commander in Chief of the Army, is appointed Governor of the Miſſiſippi Territory, in the room of Robert Williams, reſigned.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, will convene at Eaſt Greenwich, on Monday next, agreeably to adjournment.

The Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, Eſq. left this Town on Monday laſt, for Waſhington, to take his Seat in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March next.

FROM CHARLESTON, FEB. 11.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havanna, to his correſpondent in this city, dated January 26.*

"I am truly ſorry to inform you that by the arrival yeſterday of the ſhip Fortune from Liverpool, (which place ſhe left the 20th ult.)—the news from Spain is of a very diſagreeable nature. Bonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions: he has ſeparately beat Caſtanos, Blake, and the marquis Romano, all of whom ſeem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the Engliſh (who have not yet come into action) under Sir John Moore, Baird, and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces and this man (who is the devil himſelf) has taken advantage of it, and in his uſual way, has beaten them in detail, one after another. One of his Bulletins ſays, that he is within ſight of Madrid, and I ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear that he had taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th December."

It is reduced to a high degree of certainty, that the Embargo Laws will be reſcinded, on or before the 4th of March: but let the people of New-England not be deceived for a moment, as to the motives which have induced this ſtep, or the policy that has cauſed the ſubſtitute of a Non-Intercourſe Act. Reſt confidently aſſured, fellow-citizens, that not a tittle of the anti-commercial plan of the cabinet is either changed or abridged by this ſtep:—but on the contrary, that this new meaſure, though it oppoſes not ſo bold a front to the majeſty of the people, will be found infinirely more miſchievous and embarraſſing to every ſpecies of maritime commerce, than all the proviſions of all the Embargo Laws which have diſgraced our government.

*Boston Gazette.*

The Non-Intercourſe Law which is to be ſubſtituted for the Embargo, will be found on a careful examination of its ſeveral clauſes, to contain ſome of the moſt arbitrary and obnoxious proviſions in that deteſtable act. It is in fact, but a new edition of the old work, whoſe elementary parts are not diſcarded, but merely arranged in a different and novel form: with a freſh title page.

*OF MARTINIQUE.*

Within four months no leſs than thirty-four French frigates, and other armed veſſels, have arrived in Martinique and Guadalope, having on board nearly 3000 troops, and immenſe quantities of flour, and other proviſions. Beſides the above, 25 American veſſels have alſo arrived there, with proviſions.

Gen. Villaret ſtates that he has 13,000 men under his command; and adds, that the conqueſt of the Iſland would be no eaſy taſk while he commands.

A ſtrict blockade of Martinique has been reſumed. On the 12th January, Admiral Cochrane left Barbadoes for the blockade.

*IMPORTANT QUERIES.*

The non-intercourſe bill prohibits all commerce with England and France, and their *dependencies*. Now what countries are dependent on England and France? All the nations in the northern part of Europe, except Sweden, are under the control of Napoleon—are theſe dependencies of France? Bonaparte claims Spain and its colonies for *brother Joſee*; by virtue of a deed of conveyance from its ſilly monarch—are theſe dependencies of France? Portugal is defended by England, or it would be a dependency of France—it is dependent on the Engliſh for its exiſtence as a nation—will it not therefore be conſidered as the dependency of England? All the countries on the Mediterranean are under the control of Bonaparte, or under the protection of Britain, and of courſe they are dependent on one or other of theſe nations. Where then are we to trade? To Sweden and Brazil!—O the mighty benefit of raiſing the embargo and paſſing a non-intercourſe.

*Waſhington Federaliſt.*

The ſhip Minerva, Capt. Burdick, arrived at New-York on Monday laſt, from Charleſton, was boarded in lat. 36, from the United States ſchooner Enterprize, which left Hampton Roads the 17th inſt. in ſearch of a French privateer, which was ſaid to have a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie on board.—The Enterprize had fell in with the privateer, but loſt ſight of her in a ſevere gale; and had given up the chaſe. The privateer was from a Southern port; and ſuppoſed to be the Superiour, out from Charleſton.

The French national brig Papillion, Capt. Delagenetico, of 16 guns, (32lb. carronades) and 97 men, put into Charleſton on the 7th inſt. in diſtreſs, having carried away both maſts by the board, in a gale. She was out 27 days from Martinique, having run through the Britiſh blockading ſquadron in the night. She is ſtated to have captured and burnt a Britiſh veſſel off Charleſton, before her arrival.

*Extract of a letter from Staunton (Virg.) to the Editor of this Gazette.*

"A conſiderable alarm has been excited in this part of the country lately, and indeed all through Virginia, in conſequence of ſome hints having been made that a revolt would take place ſhortly among the Negroes. Patrols have been ordered out through nearly every county, with expreſs orders to ſhoot down every Negro who did not ſtop, and give an account of himſelf as ſoon as he was hailed. This has been the caſe with three poor wretches already in Orange. A large number have been taken up and committed to priſon in Nelſon, ſome of whom confeſſed their intentions, and made a diſcovery of the place where their weapons were concealed, ſearch was made, and they were found."

*U. S. Gazette.*

*State of Fahrenheit's Thermometer at Hartford (Con.) for the following days, at Sunrise.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thurſday, 9th Feb. | 17 deg. | below 0 |
| Friday, 10th. | 3 do. | above 0 |
| Saturday, 11th, | 7 do. | above 0 |
| Sunday, 12th, | 18 do. | below 0 |

In this town, on the ſame days, it was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thurſday, 9th Feb. | 12 deg. | above 0 |
| Friday, 10th, | 12 do. | above 0 |
| Saturday, 11th, | 10 do. | above 0 |
| Sunday, 12th, | 12 do. | above 0 |

The flags of our embargoed ſhipping were on Wedneſday laſt diſplayed, in a very general manner, in honor of the birth-day of our deceaſed political father, the immortal WASHINGTON.

Col. Thomas Coles is appointed Collector of Providence, vice Col. Olney, reſigned.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Poſt, has taken *General Smith*, that mammoth democrat, in hand. His object is to ſhew, that while Smith was a *Member of Congreſs*, and while we were on the eve of a war with France—he ſupplied the French, and ſent his veſſels to ſea with FRENCH LICENSES!!!

The towns of Barrington, Cumberland, Eaſt-Greenwich and Warwick, in this State, have entered into ſpirited reſolutions reprobating the late oppreſſive proceedings of Congreſs.

Several Southern Democratic Editors have indulged themſelves in exceſſive abuſe of their friends in Congreſs, Giles and all, for conſenting to raiſe the Embargo, with any other ſubſtitute than War.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal ſays, "Wilkinſon has received 55,000 dollars more than his legal compenſation. Mr. Dearborn, it is expected, will be able to remove much of the blame from his ſhoulders to thoſe of a higher perſonage. Mr. D. acknowledges the moſt gentlemanly treatment from Mr. Pickering, of the inveſtigating committee."

## PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Delight, Burt, Plymouth, (N. C.)
Sloop Fame, Waldin, New-York.

CLEARED,

Britiſh brig William, Ritchie, Liverpool, (Eng.); Schooner William, Clarke, Boſton.


*THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB. 25.*
*(BY REQUEST)*

## WILLIAM KING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he will once more exhibit his ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, in the STATE-HOUSE CHAMBER.

A number of new and curious Experiments will be added to his former ones; and at the cloſe of the Exhibition, he will endeavour to diveſt Electricity of all its terrors, by deſcribing his method of applying the Electric fluid, medically, whereby he has relieved ſo many of his fellow-creatures from pain and diſeaſe, and he doubts not but that the Evening's Entertainment will be both amuſing and inſtructive.—It being Saturday Evening, the Experiments will begin at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for Admittance, 25 Cents, taken at the Bar of the NEWPORT HOTEL, near the State-Houſe.

N. B. A warm and comfortable place will be provided for the Ladies.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

THE Public are hereby notified, that Mr. WILBOR TILLINGHAST is duly elected Preceptor of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in North-Kingſtown, and will commence Inſtruction in ſaid Academy, on Monday the 27th inſt.

The terms of Tuition at the former moderate rates, viz:—The Learned Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics, 4 Dollars; Geography with the uſe of the Globes, 3 Dolls. 50 Cents; Geography, without the uſe of the Globes, 3 Dolls.; Engliſh Grammar, and common Arithmetic, 2 Dolls. 50 Cents; and Reading and Writing, 2 Dollars per Quarter.

The Truſtees flatter themſelves that the pleaſant and healthful ſituation of the Academy, and the low price for which board may be obtained in Wickford and its vicinity, will induce Gentlemen from abroad to patroniſe this Inſtitution, by ſending their Sons for Inſtruction.

The greateſt attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the Pupils.

*North-Kingstown, February 14, 1809.*

## FOR SALE,

THE Brig FACTOR, lying at GYLES's Wharf, 106 Tons burthen, in complete order for ſea; ſhe is a good veſſel, ſails well, and has perfomed but two voyages; and will be ſold on a liberal credit if required.—Apply to

C. COOK.

*Who has for Sale,*

A few barrels very prime new RICE.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## Jaſon Sprague,

*Offers for Sale at his Store, in Waſhington-Street, No. 4.*

ONE Hundred barrels freſh ſuperfine Alexandria and New-York Flour, by the barrel or larger quantity; 2000 wt. Cabin bread; 60 barrels pickled Cod; dry Codfiſh by the quintal or larger quantity; Pork; Beef; Rice by the tierce; loaf, powdered and brown Sugar; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Molaſſes; Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum, Wine, Brandy and Gin, by the barrel or leſs quantity; Ginger, Allſpice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, Starch, Negro-head, pigtail and leaf Tobacco; Segars by the 1000 or leſs quantity; Men's and Women's ſhoes, Boots; writing and wrapping Paper; merchantable and clear pine Lumber; Hogſhead ſhooks, Oars, Black and bright Varniſh; Roſin; a few barrels Whale Oil, Alſo, a ſmall quantity of Flax.—Which Articles may be had on reaſonable terms, for Caſh or approved credit, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully received.

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, Wharf, and Stores, ſituated in Newport.—*Alſo*, The Farm in Middletown, late the property of John C. Scott, deceaſed.—For further particulars, apply to the Subſcriber.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

*Newport, Feb. 24 1809.*

## TO BE LET,

THE upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated on the north end of Thames-Street.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to

JOSEPH COZZENS.

*Newport, Feb. 21, 1809.*

## RAN AWAY,

FROM the ſhip ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a Mulatto Boy, named JAMES MERRILES, about Eighteen years of age, an indented apprentice to ſaid Ship.—A Reward of Five Dollars will be paid for apprehending and lodging him in the Gaol of Newport, by applying to

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,

*On board the Ship Alexander Hamilton.*

*Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.*

## FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW, in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.*


NOTICE is hereby given That the Subſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceaſed, has taken upon herſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM TEW, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and all perſons indented to the ſaid ſtate are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

*Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.*

## POETRY.

[WHO is capable of perufing the following elegant lines, fo defcriptive of the inclemency of this feafon, without the figh of fympathy for the afflictions and fufferings of the lower clafs of fociety? Who will refufe that pittance which a better lot enables them to give—to enfure the thanks, the prayers of the poor, and the refpect of the community—to reap the rich harveft of a pure confcience in this life, and the fair profpect of a feat in the manfions of perpetual blifs hereafter.]

### THE WINTRY DAY.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

Is it in manfions, rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That Nature owns the *Wintry Day*,
And fhrinks to hear the howling ftorm!
Ah! no!

'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where *Mifery* feels the fhaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave,
Her children, not a friend to fave—
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, filken dreft,
At tables, with profufion's heap!
Is it on pillows foft to reft
In dreams of long and balmy fleep!
Ah! no!

'Tis in the ruftic *hut* obfcure,
Where *Poverty's* low fons endure,
And, fcarcely daring to repine,
On a ftraw pallet mute recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe!

Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
Through and reft, and dance and fing,
To revel round the blazing fire,
And fhake the roof with revels ring?
Ah! no!

'Tis on the prifon's flinty floor—
'Tis where the deafning whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the fea-boy, on the maft,
Hears the waves bounding to the blaft,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crown the fplendid midnight ball,
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vaffals wait your call?
Ah! no!

'Tis in a cheerlefs, naked room,
Where Mifery's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond Mother famifh'd dies,
While forth a frantic Father flies,
Man's defp'rate foe!

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The filly fpendthrift fcatters gold,
Where eager folly haftes to feek
The fordid wanton, falfe and bold?
Ah! no!

'Tis in the filent fpot obfcure,
Where forc'd all forrows to endure,
Pale Genius learns, Oh leffon fad!
To court the vain, and on the bad
Falfe praife beftow!

Is it where Gamefters thronging round,
Their ftunning heaps of wealth difplay?
Where Fafhion's giddy tribes are found
Sporting their fenfelefs hours away?
Ah! no!

'Tis where neglected Genius fighs,
Where Hope exhaufted, filent dies,
Where Merit ftarves by Pride oppreft'd,
'Till every ftreak that warms the breaft
FORBEARS TO FLOW.

## NOTICE.

ALL Perfons who have demands, or unfettled Accounts with the late Firm of GARDNER & DEAN, or SILAS DEAN, are requefted to call on the Subfcriber and fettle the fame, and thofe indebted are requeft d to make payment, as the Accounts muft be clofed.

SILAS DEAN.

*Newport, Jan.* 28, 1809.

## Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Aflortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerfeymeres, &c. &c. which he will difpofe of on fhort credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Thofe who have unfettled Accounts with the Eftate of his late Father, are called on for the laft time for adjuftment.

*Newport, Feb* 4, 1809.

## William Douglafs,

*At the Head of Broad-Street.*

HAS juft received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bufhels Heards Grafs, 100 do. Berden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new, and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Caft.

*Newport, Feb.* 2, 1809.

## WILLIAM HELME,

*Refpectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.*

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Oliver Wave, near the State-Houfe, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and Tea & Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinners at fhort notice, and upon the moft reafonable terms.—Thofe who may pleafe to favor him with their company, may rely upon every poffible attention, and the beft of accommodations.

☞ Horfes and Chaifes to Let, and Stabling for Horfes. Soon as poffible as above.

*Newport, Jan.* 3, 1809.

## *INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.*

*Twenty Thousand Dollars,*
May be gained for Two and an Half
DOLLARS!!
*IN THE THIRD CLASS*
Of the Lottery authorifed by Law for removing Obftructions in the
*RIVER LEHIGH.*

SCHEME.

| | *Dollars.* | *Dollars* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 prizes of | 10,000 each | 20,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| 6 | 500 | 3,000 |
| 15 | 200 | 3,000 |
| 30 | 100 | 3 000 |
| 60 | 50 | 3 000 |
| 150 | 20 | 3,000 |
| 300 | 10 | 3 000 |
| 13,800 | 5 | 69 000 |
| 35 630 not 2¼ blanks to a prize. | | |
| 50,000 tickets at 2¼ dollars: | | 125,000 |

TO draw 500 tickets each day, at the State-Houfe in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Allibone Efq* the Treafurer, in this city, 30 days after the concluſion of the drawing, fubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes not demanded in 12 months after the clofe of the drawing, to be confidered as relinquifhed to the Lottery.

*Part of the above Prizes determinable as follows:*

The firft drawn ticket on the 1ft, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th 30th, 35th 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th days. 20 Dollars each.
do. on the 60th. 65th, 70th. and 75th do. 500 do.
do. on the 80th & 85th do. 1000 do.
do. 90th do. 2,500 do.
do. 95th do. 5 000 do.
do. 100th do. 10,000 do.

The two 10,000 Dollars prizes to receive each in part payment 25 fhares of the Lehigh ftock at 100 dollars each.
The two 5000 dollars 10 fhares.
The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Having undertaken the agency of the above Lottery, the tickets of which, except about 7000, are figned by Thomas Allibone, Efq. as Treafurer, the public are refpectfully informed that every poffible exertion will be ufed to draw it at an early day. Five thoufand of the tickets have already been fold, and from the extraordinary demand, it is expected that the fales by the firft Monday in May next, will enable the commiffioners, who have already progreffed confiderably in preparing the numbers, &c. for the wheel, to commence the drawing.

The immenfe advantages of a clear navigation of the Lehigh, muft be obvious to every one in the leaft degree acquainted with the fituation of that River. This important main branch of the Delaware, at the mouth of which ftands the flourifhing town of Eaſton, is now connected by a turnpike portage of 30 miles, with the towns of Nefcopeck and Berwick, on the eaft branch of the Sufquehanna, from which a communication has been this feafon opened to Newton, on the Tioga, in the ftate of New-York, on the track of the Turnpike road authorized by the Legiflature. From Newton there is a good road (alfo authorized to be turnpiked) to the head of Seneca Lake, which affords an excellent navigation or large veffels to Geneva, the Emporium of the Geneffee country, all the fupplies of which would find their neareft, cheapeft, and beft route to Philadelphia by the waters to the Sufquehanna, Lehigh and Delaware, interrupted only by two portages, one of 13 miles from the head of the Seneca Lake to Newton, the other of 30 miles from Nefcopeck by a turnpike road to Lauſanne on the Lehigh. The roads alluded to alſo form the neareſt and beſt route *from Philadelphia to the falls of Niagara*, the moſt magnificent of all the works of nature. The river Lehigh and theſe roads have a mutual dependence on each other, and theſe important objects it is hoped will, excluſive of the high prizes referred to in the ſcheme, which may be had for the ſmall ſum of 2 1-2 dollars, be a ſufficient inducement to every citizen in this and the adjacent ſtates, to lend his aid in the promotion of an undertaking calculated to produce ſuch great national reſults.

Societies, aſſociations, and individuals purchaſing not leſs than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by inſtalments much to their intereſt.

Letters poſt paid, and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries of this City and of New-York received in payment.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No 85, ſouth ſecond ſtreet.
*Philadelphia, December* 10, 1808.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery, attended to at this Office—and at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW.

## Inſurance againſt Fire.

*TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.*

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandize Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead ſtock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

*Newport, Dec* 23, 1808.

## India Cottons.

*Juſt received and for Sale at No.* 121 *Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane. by*

## James Hammond,

A LARGE Aſſortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, ſome of which are very fine, and ſuitable for Sheeting, Shirting, &c &c.—*Likewiſe*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former ſtock of Engliſh and India Goods, all of which will be ſold cheap.

*Newport, Jan.* 20, 1809.

## John F. Townſend & Co

*No.* 123, *Thames-ſtreet. Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſhirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſlate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muſlins and Tippets, &c.—Alſo or Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## Solomon Townſend & Co.

*No.* 157, *Thames ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## Jacob & Joſhua Lopez,

*Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, the North ſide of Waſhington-ſquare, and next door to Mr. Charles Feke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine:—*

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Liſbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Conſtantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molaſſes.
Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muſcavado Sugar.
Weſt-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raiſins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Muſtard, Hard Soap.
Alſo, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.

And other Articles uſually called for in the Grocery Line.

Thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing Groceries of the firſt Quality, are requeſted to call at their Store, where the ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, January* 7, 1809.

## New and Cheap Goods.

## Harvey Seſſions, & Co.

*No.* 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received their Aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, conſiſting of almoſt every article uſually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or approved credit

*Newport, Nov.* 4, 1808

## Stephen Cahoone,

*No.* 118 *Thames Street.*

*HAS FOR SALE*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. his diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them.

*Newport, June* 10, 1807.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr,*
*Newport, Dec.* 12, 1808.

I HEREBY forbid all Perſons harbouring or trufting my Wife *Susannah S. Carter*, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. WILLIAM CARTER.
*Newport, Feb* 9, 1809.

## Earl & Allſton,

*At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,*

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Chears, brafs and wood Compaſſes, Teleſcopes, &c. rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboofes, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

*Alſo, juſt received and for ſale*

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1½ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 ſquare; do. do do. do. round Ditto.

*Newport, Sept.* 19, 1808.

## Saunders Breeſe,

*No.* 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps conſtantly for ſale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR ſelected for private families of the moſt approved brands.—He has now in ſtore 100 barrels New-York ſuperfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

*Newport, March* 22, 1808.

## Daniel Sheldon,

*Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in general*

THAT he continues the Lumber Yard as formerly, at his old ſtand on Long Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the firſt quality, and at the loweſt prices.—the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, July* 15, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*When Poſſeſſion may be had.*

THE Large, DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-Houſe, Stable, and other premiſes thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

*Dec.* 12, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*And poſſeſſion given the* 15*th inſt.*

THAT Houſe and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119 now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, October* 1, 1808.

## TO LET,

*And poſſeſſion given the* 10*th of December,*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe, and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

*Newport, Nov.* 22, 1808.

## VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, conſiſting of the Weſt Ferry, &c ſituated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-Houſe he now occupies, ſituated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For urther particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.

*Newport, January* 13, 1809.

## TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW deceaſed.—Said Shops are the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport. The Houſe has every conveniences, having a well of water, a good cellar, and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.

*Newport, Dec.* 2, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*And immediate poſſeſſion given*

THAT large commodious and well-finiſhed new Store with a room adjoining, fifteen feet ſquare, in which there is a convenient fire place, ſituated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

*And immediate poſſeſſion given.*

THE pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE if not ſold by the 1ſt of March next, will then be to Let.

*Newport, Jan* 27, 1809.

## NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment, for Goods and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144. Thames-ſtreet.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

*Newport, Jan.* 20, 1809.

## POETRY.

[WHO is capable of perusing the following elegant lines, so descriptive of the inclemency of this season, without the sigh of sympathy for the afflictions and sufferings of the lower class of society? Who will refuse that pittance which a better lot enables them to give—to ensure the thanks, the prayers of the poor, and the respect of the community—to reap the rich harvest of a pure conscience in this life, and the fair prospect of a seat in the mansions of perpetual bliss hereafter.]

### THE WINTRY DAY.

BY MRS. ROBINSON.

IS it in mansions, rich and gay,
On downy beds or couches warm,
That Nature owns the *Wintry Day*,
And shrinks to hear the howling storm?
Ah! no!

'Tis on the bleak and barren heath,
Where *Misery* feels the shaft of death,
As to the dark and freezing grave,
Her children, not a friend to save—
Unheeded go!

Is it in chambers, silken dreft,
At tables, with profusion's heap?
Is it on pillows soft to reft
In dreams of long and balmy sleep?
Ah! no!

'Tis in the rushy *but* obscure,
Where *Poverty's* low sons endure,
And, scarcely daring to repine,
On a straw pallet mute recline,
O'erwhelm'd with woe!

Is it to flaunt in warm attire,
To laugh and feast, and dance and sing,
To crowd around the blazing fire,
And make the roof with revels ring?
Ah! no!

'Tis on the prison's flinty floor—
'Tis where the deaf'ning whirlwinds roar,
'Tis when the sea-boy, on the mast,
Hears the waves bounding to the blast,
And looks below!

Is it in chariots gay to ride,
To crown the splendid midnight ball,
To revel in luxurious pride,
While pamper'd vassals wait your call?
Ah! no!

'Tis in a cheerless, naked room,
Where Mis'ry's victims wait their doom!
Where a fond Mother famish'd dies,
While forth a frantic Father flies,
Man's desp'rate foe!

Is it where, prodigal and weak,
The silly spendthrift scatters gold,
Where eager folly hastes to seek
The fordid wanton, false and bold?
Ah! no!

'Tis in the silent spot obscure,
Where forc'd all sorrows to endure,
Pale Genius learns, Oh lesson sad!
To court the vain, and on the bad
False praise bestow!

Is it where Gamesters thronging round,
Their shining heaps of wealth display?
Where Fashion's giddy tribes are found
Sporting their senseless hours away?
Ah! no!

'Tis where neglected Genius sighs,
Where Hope exhausted, silent dies,
Where Merit starves by Pride oppress'd,
'Till every stream that warms the breast
FORBEARS TO FLOW.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of GARDNER & DEAN, or SILAS DEAN, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.

*Newport, Jan.* 28, 1809.

## Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseymeres, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on short credit, much lower than the Embargo prices—Those who have unsettled Accounts with the Estate of his late Father, are called on for the last time for adjustment.

*Newport, Feb.* 4, 1809.

## William Douglass,

*At the Head of Broad-Street.*

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new, and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.

*Newport, Feb.* 2, 1809.

## WILLIAM HELME,

*Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.*

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vause*, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.

☞ Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.

*Newport, Feb.* 3, 1809.

## *INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.*

*Twenty Thousand Dollars,*
May be gained for Two and an Half
DOLLARS!!
*IN THE THIRD CLASS*
Of the Lottery authorised by Law for removing Obstructions in the
*RIVER LEHIGH.*

SCHEME.

| | *Dollars.* | *Dollars* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 prizes of | 10,000 each | 20,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| 3 | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| 6 | 500 | 3,000 |
| 15 | 200 | 3,000 |
| 30 | 100 | 3 000 |
| 60 | 50 | 3 000 |
| 150 | 20 | 3,000 |
| 300 | 10 | 3 000 |
| 13,800 | 5 | 69 000 |
| 35 630 not 2½ blanks to a prize. | | |
| 50,000 tickets at 2½ dollars: | | 125,000 |

TO draw 500 tickets each day, at the State-House in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Allibone Esq* the Treasurer, in this city, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes not demanded in 12 months after the close of the drawing, to be considered as relinquished to the Lottery.

*Part of the above Prizes determinable as follows:*

The first drawn ticket on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th 30th, 35th 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th days. 20 Dollars each.
do. on the 60th. 65th, 70th. and 75th do. 500 do.
do. on the 80th & 85th do. 1000 do.
do. 90th do. 2,500 do.
do. 95th do. 5 000 do.
do. 100th do. 10,000 do.

The two 10,000 Dollars prizes to receive each in part payment 25 shares of the Lehigh stock at 100 dollars each.
The two 5000 dollars 10 shares.
The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Having undertaken the agency of the above Lottery, the tickets of which, except about 7000, are signed by Thomas Allibone, Esq. as Treasurer, the public are respectfully informed that every possible exertion will be used to draw it at an early day. Five thousand of the tickets have already been sold, and from the extraordinary demand, it is expected that the sales by the first Monday in May next, will enable the commissioners, who have already progressed considerably in preparing the numbers, &c. for the wheel, to commence the drawing.

The immense advantages of a clear navigation of the Lehigh, must be obvious to every one in the least degree acquainted with the situation of that River. This important main branch of the Delaware, at the mouth of which stands the flourishing town of Easton, is now connected by a turnpike portage of 30 miles, with the towns of Nescopeck and Berwick, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, from which a communication has been this season opened to Newton, on the Tioga, in the state of New-York, on the track of the Turnpike road authorized by the Legislature. From Newton there is a good road (also authorized to be turnpiked) to the head of Seneca Lake, which affords an excellent navigation or large vessels to Geneva, the Emporium of the Genessee country, all the supplies of which would find their nearest, cheapest, and best route to Philadelphia by the waters to the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Delaware, interrupted only by two portages, one of 13 miles from the head of the Seneca Lake to Newton, the other of 30 miles from Nescopeck by a turnpike road to Lausanne on the Lehigh. The roads alluded to also form the nearest and best route *from Philadelphia to the falls of Niagara*, the most magnificent to all the works of nature. The river Lehigh and these roads have a mutual dependence on each other, and these important objects it is hoped will, exclusive of the high prizes referred to in the scheme, which may be had for the small sum of 2 1-2 dollars, be a sufficient inducement to every citizen in this and the adjacent states, to lend his aid in the promotion of an undertaking calculated to produce such great national results.

Societies, associations, and individuals purchasing not less than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by instalments much to their interest.

Letters post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries of this City and of New-York received in payment.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No 85, south second street.
*Philadelphia, December* 10, 1808.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery, attended to at this Office—and at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW.

## Insurance against Fire.

*To COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.*

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

*Newport, Dec* 23, 1808.

## India Cottons.

*Just received and for Sale at No. 102 Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by*

## James Hammond,

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine, and suitable for Sheeting, Shirting, &c &c.—*Likewise*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.

*Newport, Jan.* 20, 1809.

## John F. Townsend & Co

*No.* 123, *Thames-street. Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also or Sale, a handsome assortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## Solomon Townsend & Co.

*No.* 157, *Thames street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

*Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, the North side of Washington-square, and next door to Mr. Charles Peke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine:—*

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.

And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, January* 7, 1809.

## New and Cheap Goods.

## Harvey Sessions, & Co.

*No.* 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit

*Newport. Nov.* 4, 1808

## Stephen Cahoone,

*No.* 118 *Thames Street.*

*HAS FOR SALE*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.

*Newport, June* 10, 1807:

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr,*

*Newport, Dec.* 12, 1808.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons harbouring or trusting my Wife *Susannah S. Carter*, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. WILLIAM CARTER.

*Newport, Feb.* 9, 1809.

## Earl & Allston,

*At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,*

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

*Also, just received and for sale*

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

*Newport, Sept.* 19, 1808.

## Saunders Breese,

*No.* 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

*Newport, March* 22, 1808.

## Daniel Sheldon,

*Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general*

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, July* 15, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*When Possession may be had.*

THE Large, DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

*Dec.* 12, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*And possession given the 15th inst.*

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street No. 119 now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

*Newport, October* 1, 1808.

## TO LET,

*And possession given the 10th of December,*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House, and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

*Newport, Nov.* 22, 1808.

## VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry, &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For urther particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.

*Newport, January* 13, 1809.

## TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for business in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water, a good cellar, and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.

*Newport, Dec.* 2, 1808.

## TO BE LET,

*And immediate possession given*

THAT large commodious and well-finished new Store with a room adjoining, fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

*Newport, Sept.* 30, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

*And immediate possession given.*

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.

*Newport Jan* 27, 1809.

## NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment, for Boots Shoes and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144. Thames-street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

*Newport, Jan.* 20, 1809.